## SEPTEMBER 24, 1855.

250 O. H. P. STER, is our authorized agent collecting accounts due this office, and for obaining new subscribers in Virginia

We have sent bills to such of our subscribers as are indebted to the Sentinel newspaper, rendering their accounts to the 24th September, at which time the second volume of the Triweekly edition will close.

While returning our thanks to those who have, from the beginning, sustained our enterprise, we desire to say that all who wish to continue their subscriptions will be required to remit PATMENT IN ADVANCE for the next volume, commencing on sent from this office. The terms, it is known, ATC FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

We are compelled to this course owing to the difficulty of collecting our subscriptions, scattered as they are over a wide surface of country. Our friends will, therefore, see the necessity of complying with our terms. No offence is intended to any, since friends and strangers are embraced in

Subscribers not renewing by the first of October, their names will be stricken from the list.

As to-morrow has been set apart by the municipal authorities for religious observances, in view of the ravages of the yellow fever, we shall issue no paper from this office on Thursday.

SLAVERY A RIGHT AND A BLESSING. "Slavery anticipates the benefits of civilization, and retards the evils of civilization." Such is the language of Chancellor Harper, a man distinguished alike for his wisdom and his many virtues. It is impossible to imagine a more condensed statement of the proposition which we propose to discuss in our present issue. It is a truth, painful as it is true, that civilization brings in her train attendant evils as well as attendant blessings; and to check the former, and promote the latter, in the highest degree, is at last the true object of government. It is a problem difficult of solution, to ascertain how much of the individual liberty of the man should be sacrificed, in order to secure the requisite amount of aid from the society. In other words, what is the true mean between absolute isolation and absolute communism? In the first condition, the man cut off from his fellows and left to his own resources, becomes an independent savage. In the last, entirely merged in society, his own will wholly subjected to the will of others, he becomes a mere slave. Now, between these two extremes there exists a condition which is in the highest degree adapted to the development of his individual powers, without a sacrifice of the strength

and the pleasures he derives from association

with others. To ascertain this medium condition is the true object of the Government. It is obvious that the tendency of advancing the society. Now this desirable object is effected the fanatics who made him that tender. great extent a class of malcontents, who, anxious threaten to resist the laws, because their purfor freedom, without the wisdom and knowledge poses have been thwarted by Southern emigrants with none to molest or make him afraid." It shown. the "Peace be still" of our proud Virginia.

pere manual laborers to those, who, titled to no forbearance: ed into that they of water-h from superior kindlier fortune, -arouse the jealousy mation which burns, encouragement. scale of society. Onto become antagonistic age the grinding which chafes, and the indi, m of those in on the one hand, or encoun. aundwork of avarice and imperious oppressic power, on the other, and the very gi. society, the very safety of the citizen, he gered. The war between capital and labor o.

may be fair in its form, and graceful in its propertions, but it is at last the monument beneath which is death and putrifaction. This is another of the evils of civilization which slavery not only retards, but entirely destroys.

We could not but smile the other day at the retort courteous of a Virginia lady, distinguished for her genious and her wit, but above all for her shrewd common sense. A prurient young advocate of universal emancipation, anxious to display his learning and philanthropy, remarked that "a slave could not breathe the pure air of England or the North." "Very true," replied our friend quietly, "but we let them breathe here." Like all true wit, the reply contained true philosophy. To say there is no slavery in England, because there are no persons there whom we call slaves, is a quibble, the fallacy of which English experience and English history at once disprove. The question is at last narrowed down to this, disguise it as you will: "What is the best form of slavery both for the master and the employed?" We answer without hesitation, that it is to be found in that condition of things where capital the 25th instant, as, otherwise, no paper will be and labor are combined in the same interest : and this is only to be found in the institution of African slavery as it exists at the South. Where no such mutual interests exist, the place of the overworked and underpaid employee is easily supplied by others, and the unhappy free laborer is unfeelingly discarded by a relentless master to his fate. Competition has been called, and perhaps truly called, the life of trade; but alas! how often does it prove to be the death of the laborer Compelled to work for insufficient wages, lest he be underbid by competing starvelings-his condition demands the pity of the benevolent, while it can receive no amelioration from the statesman The experiment has been already tried by one of the wisest and most practical statesmen of the age-Sir Robert Peel-by reducing the number of hours during which the employees of a factory should be required to work. The regulation was easily and successfully evaded by the relentless and mercenary master, simply by increasing the speed of his machinery, whereby more work was effected in the reduced than in the original number of hours for labor. The touching ballads of Tom Hood, the indignant bursts of Ebenezer Elliot and the chartist demonstrations of Alton Locke and John Crossthwaite, are not mere fancy sketches. They are the real murmurs which come from the big, sad heart of a wronged

> A problem so difficult of solution elsewhere, has been easily solved in the South-not by any efforts of statesmanship, but as it were by the decree of Him who seeth not as man seeth, Under the taunts and abusive epithets of mock philanthropy in England and the North, the Southern States, aroused to a sense of their condition, have discovered that they had within their limits an institution which effectually warded off the evils under which their accusers are groaning. Now, conscious of the right, they are prepared to defend it, with a firm confidence in the truth of their position, and an humble reliance on that Power, who, by His inscrutable decrees. has made even the wrath of man to praise him.

and trampled, although God save the mark! a

THE NOMINATION OF EX-GOVERNOR REEDER FOR CONGRESS-REVO-LUTIONARY SENTIMENTS OF THE KANSAS ABOLITIONISTS.

We publish in another column, the proceedings civilization is to increase this social power to the of a meeting, or rather convention, recently held prejudice of the individual right. In proportion at "The Big Spring," in Kansas Territory. This as population becomes dense, the individual is was an abolition convention, and its objects and merged in society, and is compelled to yield a views, as expressed by its action, are of a violent greater portion of his liberty for the benefit of and treasonable character. Ex-Governor Reeder the common mass. Hence the necessity of intro- was nominated as Delegate to Congress, and a ducing into Government some element which series of resolutions was adopted, which plainly exwill keep down the too rapid growth of popula- hibit the most revolutionary purposes. Reeder ora which would was present, and in his speech result therefrom, to restore wholesome action to | nation tendered him, endorsed the declarations of

by the institution of slavery-and effected, too, The reflecting politician must perceive that at without any sacrifice of the advantages to be an early day "The Kansas question" must bederived from civilization. It prevents the rapid | come to be the great question in the domestic immigration of laborers into the State where it politics not only of Kansas, but of the entire conexists-keeps down that competition in labor federacy. Kansas must be the battle-field on which has proved so disastrous in England and which those acrid contreversies-made immi elsewhere-and, by confining the population to nently perilous by ignorance, incompetency, or agricultural pursuits, in a great degree, advances something worse-are to be finally decided. Had individual liberty-and individual happiness, there been fair dealing in the beginning all would Nothing can be more true than that an agricultu- have been well. But a system of policy, eviral people are better adapted to rational conser- dently intended to make Kansas a free Territory vative freedom than any other condition of so- and ultimately a free State, gave encouragemen ciety. But not only does it keep down an un- to Northern fanaticism, and was the real cause healthy density of population, and retard the of those Emigrant Aid Societies, gotten up in the evils which flow therefrom. It keeps out to a North, whose members and sympathizers now

which should ever attend its enjoyment, are the A proper and straight forward policy on the most dangerous to the existence of conservative part of the Government would have removed all government. There is far less room for a mob dangers-indeed it would have made their existclass in a community where all the lower avenues ence impossible. But when a tortuous and un of labor are already filled by a race of men, who fair course was pursued, and no worthy though from their nature and from their condition mistaken motive could be assigned for it, the can never interpose to destroy the fabric of gov- hopes of bad men were aroused, and they set ernment. It was a remark of Burke, which, themselves to work to carry out their evil dethough often quoted, can never become trite, signs. The result is, that we have a condition of that where slavery existed, freedom became a things in the west which every good citizen must rank and a privilege. With such a rank resting deplore. As this unfortunate condition of things upon a basis of slavery, conservative liberty must has arisen, however, we hope that the issues in ever be secure. Not the wild dreams of freedom, volved will be radically and permanently settled. which haunted like a nightmare devoted France, If we must have bloodshed in order to check the during that fierce delirium of the last century- mad spirit of aggressive fanaticism, then let us not the absurd excesses of some of our Northern have bloodshed-and the sooner the better. States which have already developed agrarianism. Thus far the Southern party in Kansas has carwomans' rights, communism, and polygamy ried its measures by means of the ballot-box. If at the North; but the solid substantial freedom evil disposed men undertake to resist those meawhich secures to all the highest amount of right sures, or to overthrow and destroy them by the consistent with good order and sound reason- use of physical force, the cold steel ought to be where each, in the sublime language of inspira- used to sustain the voice of the ballot-box, and tion, may "sit under his own vine and fig tree, no hesitation and but little mercy ought to be

is this condition of society which has so long | The South has always; from necessity, acted on kept the Southern portion of our confederacy free the defensive in those questions which involve from the taint of radicalism; and although it, slavery. The Southern emigrants in Kansas are too, is at last yielding somewhat to the tide, it acting on the defensive now. They have the is this institution which has reared up so many vantage ground, and we trust that they will champions of conservatism, determined yet to maintain it at all hazards and to the last extremstem the current which has set so vigorously ity. Ex-Governor Reeder and his fanatical folagainst them. When of late, demagogues arose lowers of the "Big Spring Convention," make to frighten a peaceful people by the cry of most valorous threats. Even the ex-Governor popery, or to tickle their prejudices, by de- himself declares that he is prepared for force and nouncing our foreign population, the storm which | bloodshed if he cannot succeed, by other and they raised swept unstayed, but, thank God, not | milder means, in resisting and destroying the acts unresisted over, the entire North, until quelled by of the late Legislature of Kansas, which would not fix the seat of government in the wilderness But not only is this the effect of slavery in a so as to suit his land speculations. The followvernmental aspect of the question; there are | ing extract from the "Big Spring Speech" of that dangers to be feared for the stability of worthy gentleman, will serve to show his temper; ment besides those which spring from blind and, when considered in connection with the pron. It is the nature of man to be divid- ceedings of the convention, it will serve to show clas ses, and a rigid destiny has decreed the lawless designs of the Abolitionists, who have e m ust be hewers of wood and drawers been induced to invade Kansas. They are en-

acquirement or the smiles of a "He urged the free-State men of Kansas to occupy a higher position in the forget all minor issues and pursue determinedly e permit these two classes | the one great object, never swerving, but steadily pressing on, as did the wise men who followed the star to the manger, looking back only for fresh He counselled that peaceful resistance be made to the tyrannical and unjust laws of the spurious legislature; that appeals to the courts, to the ballot-box, and to Congress be made for relief from this oppressive load; that violence should be deprecated so long as a single home. The catch has been rather more than an nce hope of peaceable redress remained; but if at average.

declared, society can never be considered to be last all these should fail-if in the proper tribusecure. The fabric which government may rear, nal there is no hope for our dearest rights, outraged and profaned—if we are still to suffer that corrupt men may reap harvests watered by our tears, then there is one more chance for justice. God has provided in the eternal frame of things God has provided in the reduced for edges for every wrong, and there remains to us still the steady eye and the strong arm, and we must conquer, or mingle the bodies of the oppressors with those of the oppressed upon the soil which the Declaration of Independence no longer protects. But he was not at all apprehensive that such a crisis would ever arrive. He believed that justice might be found far short of so dread ful an extremity; and even should an appeal to arms come, it was his opinion that if we are well prepared that moment the victory is won. Our invaders will never strike a blow in so unjust a

". Thrice armed is he who has his quarrel just." "He then entered into the plan of conducting the campaign, and advised that the proclamation from the people calling the election be signed by every voter. Let the legal requirements of an election be strictly observed. Our position is one of asking only that the law be carried out. When Col. Ethan Allen was asked at Ticonderoga by whose authority he demanded the fort, he eplied, 'In the name of the great Jehovah and e Continental Congress.' I expect of you that you so prepare me, that to a similar question I may boldly answer, 'The great Jehovah and the sovereign squatters of Kansas.' He spoke long and eloquently upon the importance that no rashness should endanger the Union, which we all love and cleave to. He did not consider the orrect public sentiment of the South as endorsng violent wrongs which had been perpetrated Missourians in our Territory; and that being so, he waited to hear their rebuke. Should it not come, and all hope of moral influence to correct these evils be cut off, and the tribunals of our country fail us while our wrongs still continue. what then? Will they have grown easier to bear by long custom? God forbid that any lapse of ild accustom freemen to the duties of slaves! and when such fatal danger as that men

"Strike for our altars and our fires, Strike for the green graves of our sires, God and our native land.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

DANISH SOUND Dues .- It is understood that the Emperor of France declines to act as mediator between the United States and Denmark, in the matter of the Sound duties; and the Danish Vice-Admiral Mourier, having failed in his mission for that purpose, has left Paris. The Danish Government has proposed to Mr. Bedinger, that the United States make overtures for a new treaty between the two countries

GENERAL GARIBALDI, who took a promine part in the revolution at Rome a few years since. afterwards made candles on Staten island in the State of New York, and who has recently been residing at Geneva in Italy-according to latest accounts-has taken command of a merchant steam vessel which plies between that port and the island of Sardinia. He asked of the Sardinian Government a commission as a second-class captain; and his request was answered by the Minister of Marine by sending him a com as a captain of the first class.

GENERAL CANROBERT, who was lately lionized at Paris, during the ceremonies in honor of Queen Victoria, has gone to Tulie, his native town, to repose from his fatigues in the Crimean war.

A Noble Widowhood .- A newspaper of Lyons announces the departure for Marseilles of a lady of the former city, Madame Josephine Adelaide de R-, the widow of a French officer killed at the siege of Rome, and who had since taken the veil under the name of Sister Veronica. This lady was on her way to the Crimea with four charitable sisters, resolute and devoted as herself; the purpose of these pious and courageous women being to devote themselves to the care of the younded. Their intention is not only to nurse the soldiers in the hospitals and ambulances, but to obtain from the general in chief express authority to remain sufficiently near the trenches to staunch the wounds of the soldiers in the very place where they fall when struck by the enemy's

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR, a popular institution of England for several centuries, has at length been

FERGUS O'CONNOR, once a leader of the Chartists in England, recently died in that country after several years' mental derangement.

BIRTH IN THE TRENCHES .- A letter in the Courrier des Etats Unis from the camp before Sebastopol states that a French cantinière (woman acting as sutler) having recently followed her battalion to the trenches, amid bombs and bullets, for the purpose of administering the comfort of the glass, was unexpectedly taken with the pains of labor and gave birth to two twins, who, together with the mother, at the date of the letter, were doing well.

Yellow Fever in Norfolk and Postsmouth The North Carolina brings intelligence from Norfolk up to noon on Saturday. Nothing can be more appalling than the present aspect of af-The weather has been exceedingly unfavorable. Mr. Ferguson died on Saturday morning, and his death adds greatly to the despor dency of the people. Physicians say that the disease has lost none of its malignancy. There were forty interments on Thursday, twenty-eight on Friday, and thirty orders for coffins had been left with undertakers on Saturday up to 10 a, m During Friday night ten deaths occured.

In Portsmouth, on Friday, there were twenty five deaths on Thursday twenty-two, and about thirty on Saturday. Drs. Walters, of Baltimore and Riger, of Philadelphia, were very ill. Drs. Asperil and Kennedy, of Philadelphia, are convalescent. Acting Mayor Halliday was taken to the hospital yesterday.

It it estimated that there are now but 2.200 persons in Portsmouth, 200 of whom are either convalescent or sick. Acclimated physicians and nurses are much needed, but the authorities hope none will come from the North who have not had the fever, as their presence will only add victims to the destroyer.

## An Old Gentleman Charmed Out of Twelve Hundred Dollars.

The gipsies have stolen \$1,200 from an old man med Pearse, of Limerick, Marne. They made aim believe that \$4,000 was buried in a pot on his farm, and persuaded him to get the \$1,200 together. and deposit it in a small trunk, to remain charm to find out the spot where the \$4,000 was hidden. Soon afterward, the gipsy woman returned, and accused the elderly greenhorn of opening the trunk, thereby defeating "the charm." He confessed he had done so, and that the gipsy woman counted the money again, and took the key, leaving the trunk and money, as he thought, with Mr. Pearse; but at the expiration of the six easys he found that the charm had worked so potently that neither the money nor the gip

DEATH OF A MISER .- The Chicago' Press men us that a few days ago a miser, named Andrew Grunderson died in that city from the effects of the miserable food his avarice compelled him to eat, and because he would not take medicines or have a physician, lest be should be called upon to pay the expense. Since his death it has been pertained that he had \$4,000 deposited in a bank and owned a block in the western division of the city. He¶eft no will, and had several respectable children, who, when he was ill, flocked to his bedside and relieved his suffering all they could.

THE FIRMING VESSELS .- The Newburyport He

LIST OF THE OFFICERS REPORTED

BY THE NAVAL BOARD. The following is a copy of the official list of the fficers placed on the reserved roll and dropped, nder the action of the board convened for that

CAPTAINS ON LEAVE PAY CAPTAINS ON LEAVE PAY.

Charles Stewart, Stephen Cassin, George C.
Read, Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, David Conner,
John D. Sloat, Charles W. Skinner, Joseph
Smith, David Geisinger, William D. Salter,
William V. Taylor, Charles Boarman, William
Jameson, Henry W. Ogden, Hugh N. Page,
Stephen Champlin.

CAPTAINS ON FURLOUGH PAY Jesse Wilkinson, Foxhall A. Parker, Philip F. Voorhees, Thomas M. Newell, Thomas Paine, Joseph Smoot, Benjamin Page, William K. Latimer, Henry Henry, John H. Graham, William Inman, Lewis E. Simonds, Harrison H. Cooke, Harraca R. Sawyer. lorace B. Sawyer.

CAPTAINS DROPPED. John P. Zantzinger, Uriah P. Levy, William

COMMANDERS ON LEAVE PAY. John J. Young, Joseph R. Jarvis, William M. Armstrong, William T. Shields, Edward W. Carpender, John L. Saunders, John S. Payne, James Glynn, Joseph Myers, Robert Ritchie, Elisha Peck, Timothy G. Benham, Oscar Bullus, Cadwallader Ringgold, T. Darrah Shaw, Robert D. Thorburn, Samuel Lockwood, Lloyd B. Newell. John Manning, John Calhoun, Amasa Paine.

COMMANDERS ON FURLOUGH PAY. Charles T. Platt, Thomas R. Gedney, Henry Bruce, John S. Nicholas, Thomas J. Manning, Andrew K. Long, William Green, Charles H. Jackson, George Adams, Isaac S. Sterett, Fred-erick A. Neville, Murray Mason. COMMANDERS DROPPED.

Frederick Varnum, Samuel W. LeCompte, Thomas Petigru, John S. Chauncey, Zachariah F. Johnson, William S. Ogden. LIEUTENANTS ON LEAVE PAY

Jonathan W. Swift, Jonathan D. Ferris, Ma thew F. Maury, James S. Palmer, George Hurst, James F. Miller, Henry Darcantel, Geo. M. White, George L. Selden, Stephen Decatur, Richard L. Love, William Reynolds, James B. Lewis, John Hall, Francis Lowry, M. B. Wool-LIEUTENANTS ON PUBLOUCH PAY

Frank Ellery, James M. Watson, Junius J. Boyle, Wm. E. Hunt, Peter Turner, Wm. D. Porter, G. G. Williamson, John C. Carter, Simon B. Bissell, John J. Glasson, Henry A. Steele, Robert Handy, A. H. Kilty, William Chandler, James M. Gilliss, Alexander Gibson, B. W. Hunter, George R. Gray, B. J. Moeller, Henry Walke, John P. Parker, Montgomery Lewis, A. A. Holcomb, Richard Forrest, Henry C. Flagg, E. C. Bowers, Dominick Lynch, Horace N. Harrison, Charles Thomas, Augustus S. Baldwin, Wm. B. Whiting, Charles Hunter, Samuel R. Knox, Lewis C. Sartori, Fabius Stanly, Jno. N. Maffitt, Jas. A. Doyle, Mathias C. Marin, Alexander Murray, Robt. B. Riell, Matthew C. Perry, V. R. Morgan, Henry Ro-lando, John S. Taylor, Foxhall A. Parker, John F. Abbott, Wm. B. Fitzgerald, Maurice Simons, Robt. M. McArann

LIEUTENANTS DROPPED. W. A. C. Farragut, H. H. Rhodes, Lawrence Pennington, William H. Noland, James
Noble, J. T. McDonough, Richard W. Mcade,
John L. Ring, Daniel F. Dulany, J. J. B. Walbach, L. B. Avery, Thomas Brownell, Washington A. Bartlett, A. Davis Harrell, S. Chase Barney, Thomas Holdup Stevens, Israel C. Wait,
Abner Read, Alexander B. Rhind.

MASTERS IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION ON "LEAVE

William W. Low. MASTERS IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION DROPPED

Julius A. Bohrer, John Walcutt, John Madigan, jr., George A. Stevens, Peter Wager, jr., John P. Hall, David Ochiltree, Augustus S. PASSED MIDSHIPMEN ON "FURLOUGH PAY." Samuel Pearce, Edward C. Grafton.

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN DROPPED. J. Howard March, James S. Thornton, Edward Selden, Nathaniel T. West, Allen T. Byrens, Edmond Shepherd, William R. Mercer, Charles

Gray, George S. King, Joseph A. Seawell, Charles B. Smith, James Bruce. MASTERS NOT IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION ON "LEAVE PAY. Robert Knox, Wm. Vaughan, Francis Malla-

James Ferguson, John Robinson, John Quin, W. Moores, H. A. F. Young, Charles V. orris, Wm. N. Brady, Samuel C. Reid, John Pearson, E. F. Olmstead. MASTERS NOT IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION ON

"FURLOUGH PAY." A. Cunningham, Michael Clear, R. Clarendon

FOR THE SENTINEL. THE EARLY GRAVE.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT WYATT

knew a child, a fair and winsome child. Scarce thirteen summers wreathed his way with

flowers; His mild sweet face his mother oft beguiled. While his blithe spirit cheered the gliding hours Fond recollection brings him back once more

His happy smile, contour of classic grace, And eyes so eloquent, they seem to pour The joyous sunlight o'er each listful face His was th' expectant future, clothed in light-A morn of sunshing, and an eye serene ied vale, unswept by early blight-When death passed by and closed the hopeful

Replete with promise, zealous to obey He looked a boy, tho' deeds denoted years; And as sweet sunshine glads the rosy way,

So did his presence rout paternal cares. I'is hard to miss his form at morn and ev'n The step grown so familiar to the ear— The happy smile, as fresh as if from Heaven, And all that tenderness doth reckon dear.

Mercy distils as fall the evening dews, When Heav'n decrees the young to fade and

die ; Infinite wisdom leaves not man to choose. Twixt life and blissful immortality.

Weep not thy boy who sleeps so sweetly now. gentle spirit past the vale of time;

or sinless scraphs kiss that boyish brow. And watch his soarings thro' the heights sub Weep not for him, whose bright ethereal way,

Untrammeled spirits constant point with light, And on whose vision bursts an endless day, While blest fruition bounds the utmost height.

), bless the shaft tho' venomed o'er with death, And striking low the nestling of the heart; Twas high volition stopt the vital breath. For God's own quiver furnished Death the dart

hen follow him. See where he marks the road. Far thro' the veerings of the viewless nir; ee at its close th' extended arms of God. Inviting an eternal welcome there.

Rest, Wyatt, rest, in thy calm couch secure Rest from the storms that gloom the sky o Rest in thy couch from whence no sounds can Till God shall wake thee to a life sublime!

GEORGETOWN, D. C., Sept. 20, 1855. A Funny Dwarf.

A few years ago, the sultan's favorite dwarf, a man about forty years of age and three feet high, took a notion to marry, and applied to the sultan for a wife. The sultan gave him permission to go into his harem and take the one whom he could The dwarf, like all other men, was ambitions to have a long wife. While the sultan's five hundred women, who knew the terms according to which the dwarf was permitted to choose, were laughing at the manikin, he went up to one of the tallest and handsomest of them and struck her a sudden blow on the stomach. She collapsed with the pain, and before she could recover caught he by the neck and gave her the dreaded kiss. The sultan kept his word, and the tall beauty is now the mother of the dwarf's children.

chartist.

From the St. Louis Republican of Sept. 18.

One of the editors of the Southern Democrat, published at Parkyille, has been recently travelling in Kansas, and is publishing the result of his observations. He visited Lawrence, the head-quarters of the Abolitionists, and describes the town and what he saw there. He notices the hotel as a contrivance to frighten the "border ruffians." It is nearly finished, is built of stone, is four stories high, with a flat roof. "The walls, rising some distance above the roof, are pierced rising some distance above the roof, are pierced with a regular tier of port holes, through which they expect to look, and strike terror to the hearts of the timid settlers in the 'border counties.'" "Did you ever?" Frequent allusion was made, by some of the inhabitants, to the port-holes, with

hint that they had plenty of "Sharp's rifles." He visited the Big Spring, where the convention of the revolutionists was recently held, and Reeder nominated for Congress, and sketches of what was done. He arrived on the second day of the convention, and was struck with the ap-pearance of several flags and pennons floating in the air, on one of which the following mottos the air, on one of which the following mottos were distinctly delineated, 1st, Liberty; 2d, No. more Stave Territory; 3d, Victory or Death; 4th, Kansas must be free, and, under all, Topeka,

Resolutions were passed repudiating the late legislature, and declaring determined resistance to the laws enacted by that body.

Colonel Lane, formerly of Indiana, addressed

the convention, saying that they had placed them-selves in a revolutionary position; that he thought it impolitic to urge this resistance; that Governor Shannon was clothed with all the powers of this, the greatest Government in the world, to resist and put down this revolution; that he had deand put down this revolution; that he had de-clared in a speech, which some of them had heard, that he recognized the laws passed at Shawnee Mission as legally enacted, and pledged himself to see that they were executed. He said that he knew Governor Shannon, and knew that what he had said he would most certainly exe-cute. You have repudiated the legislature and resolved not to submit to its enactments. The only way to settle the question is by admitting Kansas as a free State.

Kansas as a free State.

Judge Schuyler advocated the measure of electing a delegate, outside of the laws, and sending him to Congress with the facts of the case. He thought Congress would do something for them. He continued: Oregon will be seeking admission as a State. No two free States can be admitted at once. If two States are admitted, one must be slave. Which would it be? He did not think Kansas would be admitted: that on this theme of Kansas must rest the next Presidential election. committee had reported that they considered the idea of forming a constitution prema-ture; and Mr. Touton had something to say

about it. He was from Missouri; he was born there, and was glad of it. He was a true southern man-born 700 miles south of where he then stood, but was opposed to slavery, with all his powers, in all its bearings. [Applause.] He continued: we have a President, and Missouri flushed with victory, and a legislature, just adjourned, to oppose us. But for one, I will never submit to those laws

except in death. Mr.—thought it was unfortunate that the question of forming a state constitution had been sprung in the convention, and that the only pror way to dispose of it would be to endors call of a convention on the 19th, to consider the propriety of forming a state constitution. He was in favor of forming a constitution, but did not think it would be admitted. The Kansas bill, which he was always opposed to, guarantied all that he could ask. But it had been violated. We have flung off the territorial government—

are now under no government—shall we ask for another? He believed Congress would sympathise with them, and make appropriations to de

this with them, and make appropriations to de-fray the expenses.

Mr. Houston thought that step would weaken the cause; that numbers were opposed to paying the tax that must follow, and that in the emer-gency would vote with the pro-slavery party.

After a protracted debate the report of the committee was disposed of by endorsing the call for a convention to be held at Tecumseh on the 19th

The following platform of principles was adopted, and Governor Reeder nominated for Con-

"Whereas the free-State party of the Territory of Kansas is about to originate an organization for concert of political action in electing our own officers and moulding our institutions; and where-as it is expedient and necessary that a platform of principles be adopted and proclaimed, to make known the character of our organization, and to ity of our members; and whereas we find ourselves in an unparalleled and critical condition deprived by superior force of the rights guarantied by the Declaration of Independence, the Consti-tution of the United States, and the Kansas bill; and whereas the great and overshadowing ques-tion—whether Kansas shall become a free or a slave State-must inevitably absorb all other issues except those inseparably connected with it; and whereas the crisis demands the concerted and harmonious action of all those who, from princi-ple or interest, prefer free labor to slave labor, as well as of those who value the preservation of the Union and the guarantees of republican institu-

tions by the Constitution: therefore-"Resolved, That, setting aside all the minor issues of partisan politics, it is incumbent upon us to proffer an organization calculated to recover our dearest rights, and into which Democrats and Whigs, natives and naturalized citizens, may freely enter without any sacrifice of their respec tive political creeds, but without forcing them as test upon others; and that when we shall have achieved our political freedom, vindicated our rights of self-government, and become an independent State of the Union, when those issued may become vital as they are now dormant, it will be time enough to divide our organization by these tests, the importance of which we fully recognise in their appropriate sphere.

Resolved, That we will oppose and resist all non-resident voters at our polls, whether from Missouri or elsewhere, as a gross violation of our rights, and a virtual disfranchisement of our citi-

"Resolved, That our true interests, socially, morally, and pecuniarily, require that Kansas should be a free State; that free labor will best promote the happiness, the rapid population, the prosperity, and the wealth of our people; that slave labor is a curse to the master and the community, if not to the slave; that our country is unsuited to it; and that we will devote our energies as a party to exclude the institution and to Kansas the Constitution of a free State. "Resolved, That in doing so we will consent to any fair and reasonable provision in regard to the slaves already in the Territory, which shall pro-

tect the masters against injustice and total loss.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that the admission of free negroes or mulattoes into the Territory or future State of Kansas will be productive of evil among the people of Kansas, and dangerous to the institu-tions of our sister State, and that we will oppose their admission into the Territory or future State of Kansas now and forever.
"Resolved, That the stale and ridiculous charge

of Abolitionism, so industriously imputed to the free State party, and so pertinaciously adhered to, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary, is without a shadow of truth to support it, and that it is not more apparent to ourselves than it is to our opponents, who use it as a term of reproach to bring odium upon us, pretending to believe in its truth, and hoping to frighten from our ranks the weak and timid, who are more willing to desert their principles than they are to stand up der persecution and abuse with a conscio ness of right.

"Resolved, That we will discountenance and denounce any attempt to encroach upon the consti-tutional rights of the people of any State, or to in-terfere with their slaves, conceding to their citizens the right to regulate their own institutions, and to hold and recover their slaves, without any molestation or obstruction from the people

In regard to the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, the convention passed the following, amongst other resolutions:

"Resolved, That the body of men who for the last two months have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counselled, and dictated to by the demagogues of Missouri, are to us a foreign body, representing only the law-less invaders who elected them, and not the peo ple of the Territory; that we repudiate their actions as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation, and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union, and worthy only of DEATH .—Late English papers announce the death of Feargus O Connor, the once noted death of responsibilities of republicans."

From the New York Sun

The Danish Sound Dues.

Private letters and newspaper correspondence eccived from Paris by the last matt, allude to the received from Paris by the last math, allude to the presence of the Danish commissioner in that city, engaged in an effort to obtain the support of the French government against the demand of the United States for the abolition of the Baltic sound dues. The dues are obnoxious to the French, but Louis Napoleon wishes to draw Denmark into the alliance against Russia, and he is encouraging Denmark's hopes of aid, but on condition of an alliance. Neither the English nor French governments wish the United States to have the credit of abolishing an imposition on commerce which of abolishing an imposition on commerce which their own subjects long since desired to see removed, and an attempt will be made to frighten the United States from its declared purpose to pay

no more tribute.

The letters to which we refer state that the unanimous wish of Americans in Paris is that their Government will stand firm. The feelings of the Americans seem to be moved not a little by the funguage of the French with whom they converse on the subject. "Oh," say the French, "your Government will not persist if the Emperor, backed by England, espouse the cause of Denmark. You have no navy, and all your cities are exposed to the attack of our fleets. President Pierce is no man for war. He could not intimidate Spain, and France who recently chased his agent away from St. Domingo. No, no. You will not come to the Baltic to dictate, when a war would break up your Republic into sections and leave you at the mercy of the Allies."

Such, in substance, is the language of even in-

and 8th streets, every morning at 7 o'clock telligent Frenchmen, who think that the Union is actually on the verge of disruption, and that a war would precipitate the catastrophe. The ig-norance of our politics and of the real power of the Republic in Europe surprises Americans when they go abroad. A war with this country would improve European knowledge wonderfully. In any question affecting our rights our motto still is, "Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute."

RECRUITING FOR THE FOREIGN LEGION .- The ase of the United States vs. Hertz, for recruiting men for the British Foreign Legion, came up in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, on Friday. By the testimony of T. O. Stro-bel, Mr. Crampton, the British minister, was im-plicated in the making of arrangements for recruiting in this country. Strobel was to com-mand the company recruited in Philadelphia, and had been promised the appointment of Major of the Legion. He stated that he received his orhad been prom ders from the minister personally, and together they arranged the plans and mode of enlistment.

CHILDREN HAVE LUNGS .- The fact is either not known to the parents, or very little regarded. The first thing a baby wants is fresh air, and plenty of it. From the moment a child is born, it should have air and light; and neither be shut up in a dark room nor have its head covered up n a blanket.

in a blanket.

The other morning making my first call on a lady, with an infant, I saw a heap of blankets lying in a rocking chair beside the bed, but there was no baby in sight. When I enquired for the newly arrived, the nurse came, and after taking off fold after fold, there at last was the poor little half smothered baby, gasping for breath. Mother and nurse got a lecture that time.

Returning in an omnibuse a pretty woman got

Returning in an omnibus, a pretty woman got in, with her baby completely enveloped in its blankets. Perhaps it was none of my business; but I think it was. The baby had as good a right to breathe and have the purest air to be had, as anybody; and as there was no body else to take its part, I did.
"Madam," said I, "you are smothering that

child " She smiled, and shook her head. She did not believe a word of it.
"You are making it breathe its own breath over and over again; and no air is fit to breathe

but once. I am a physician, and can't let you make your child sick. uncovered the baby's head. It took a long breath—and if it had been old enough to talk, and been up in its manners, it undoubtedly would have said, "Thank you, Doctor."

FROM FORT RILEY .- We have a letter from Fort Riley dated on the 5th instant. We make the following extract: "Every thing here is now moving on quietly and well, under the superintendence of the able gentlemen who have charge of the government works, and every one about the fort is in fine health. The cholera here, in the fore part of August, was bad enough, but it the fore part of August, was bad enough, but it gave rise to many exaggerated reports, which have done much injury to this portion of the Ter-ritory. The body of laborers who deserted from here were such as could well be spared from any place. The St. Louis men all behaved well, and in the most trying hour stood manfully up to their -St. Louis Republican of September 19.

"THE SPECTATOR." A Weekly Journal Published at Wash-ington City.

THE undersigned propose to commence about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly news. Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the Spectator, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the naws of the day, foreign and domestic; a

RATES OF FARE ALLOWED BY LAW.—For each him with the naws of the day, foreign and domestic; a the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the impor-tant political action of State Legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture, together with original articles upon the leading topics of Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments, to-gether with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original, and selected. Its location at the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunites always to procure the latest and most reliable information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make

the Spectator an acceptable visiter to every bouse in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on que of political economy, and upon our system of gov-erument, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require - always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The Spectator will be printed in quarto form,

on good paper and new type; each number con on good paper and new type; each number con taining eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages. Each volume will be ac companied by a full and comple index to its con-tents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at \$2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

ions and communications on busi addressed to the undersigned at All subscriptions and come ness should be Washington, D. C. AUG. F. HARVEY & CO. WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1855.

ART HINTS. Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, by James Jackson Jarves, author of History of the Sandwich Islands, &c. Waikna, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore, sixty engravings, by Samuel A. Bard.

\$1 25. Price 37½ cents.

Just published and for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near Ninth street

EAVES from a Family Journal, from The Attic Philosopher in Paris. Mrs.Jameson's Common place Book of Thoughts Memories, and Fancies.

R. FARNHAM. Corner 11th st. and Penn. av.

FOR RENT-Two large size furnished Rooms—Chamber and Parlor—at the corne New York avenue and Ninth street, No. 367

T ONGWORTH'S Native Wines and Brandies. I have just received, and keep constantly on hand, Sparking and Dry Catawba, the Sweet Isabella Wines, and Catawba Brandy. These Wines are made from the pure juice of the grape, and pronounced to be the n verage in use.

Also, Importer and Dealer in all kinds of Wine Liquors and Cigars, 181 Pennsylvania Avenue. Jan. 30—2aw3m\*

I GHT AND DARKNESS: OR, THE Shadow of Fate—A Story of Fashions life. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. Just published, and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Bookstore, near 9th street

TRAVELING POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, ORNER PA. AVENUE AND 14TH STREET

J. C. & H. A. Willard. BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON CITY FLINT'S HOTEL.

NEAR THE NATIONAL THEATRE. No. 314. Front on Pennsylvania Av. KIRKWOOD HOUSE. Nos. 270 and 272, Pa. av. and 12th st.

The cars leave Washington daily at 6 and 84 A. M., and 3 and 44 P. M., except Sunday, on which day they leave at 44 P. M. For Alexandria,
The Washington and Alexandria boats cave
courly. Fare five cents. For Rockville,

J. H. & A. W. KIRKWOOD.

For Baltimore,

The stage leaves the office, corner of D and 5th treets, every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. For Upper Marlboro', stage leaves the office, northwest corner of

\* For Gordonsville, The cars leave Alexandria daily, at 7½ o'clock, Gordonsville and intermediate places For Richmond, The boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12th street daily at 6 A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Fare \$5 50. For Leesburg, The stage leaves the office, United States Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

California Steamers.

The regular mail steamers leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 3d and 18th of each month, by 2 P. M.

The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern mail is opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., and half-past 7 P. M.; closes at 3 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half-past 3 P. M., closes at 9 P. M.

The Northern Mail is opened to 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half-past 3 P. M., closes at 9 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is open at half-past 7 P. M., closes at 3 P. M. The Western Mail is open at 8 o'clock, A. M.,

closes at 3 P. M.

The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, P. M., closes at 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

The California Mail, direct, closes here on the 3d and 18th of each month, at 2 P. M. The Warrenton Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

closes at 10 A. M.

The Warrenton Springs Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, A. M., closes at 10 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Rates of Postage:

Each half ounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 3 ents.
Each half ounce, prepaid, over 3,000 miles, 10

All printed matter in general-anywhere in the nited States:
First three ounces............................. 1 cent.

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And, if weighing not over 1½ oz., in the State where published, one-half of the above rates, and

weekly papers, in the county where published Small Newspapers and Periodicals—pub-ished monthly or oftener, when sent in packages weighing at least 8 oz., prepaid, 1 cept per oz. Pamphtets of 16 octavo pages or less, ½ cent

Books, bound or unbound, weighing not more han 4 pounds, may be sent by mail, for each oz. as follows: Under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 1 cent. Unpaid, 1½ ct. Fractions over a single rate are charged as one

"Periodicals, in the sense used above, are publications issued once in three month The California Mail Steamers sail from

REGULATIONS CONCERNING HACKS How to Know who the Hackman is .- All hacks are required to be licensed, and to have the num-ber of their licenses to be painted in black figures of not less than two inches in depth, on the from and side of each lamp attached to such carriage;

New York on the 5th and 20th of each month

In case any stranger or other person teels him self aggrieved by any mack-driver, let him obtain

three miles..... 50 When detained on route over five a utes, driver to be allowed, in addi tion, for each quarter of an bour de-

of fare allowed are as follows: three miles.....

For detentions, for each quarter of an hour...... 182 Rights of Persons Hiring Hacks. more than two persons are in a back the driver is not permitted to take up another passenger with out the consent of persons already in his hack.

When any number of persons employ a hack the driver is not allowed to take up any other pussenger, provided the occupant will pay him the fare of three persons.

Hackmen are sllowed to receive a greater compensation than a fixed to receive a greater compensation than the fare of the persons.

pensation than is fixed by law if it be voluntarily offered by the passenger; but if he receive the same without informing the passenger that it is greater than his legal fare, he is guilty of having emanded the illegal fare.

In Cases of Refusal by Hagemen to Take Pas

sengers.—Hackmen are required by law to carry all passengers rendering them the legal fare, unless previously engaged for the time necessary to transport passengers offering him the fare, under a penalty of five dollars.

When a hackman shall refuse to take passen gers, on the plea of a previous engagement, he is

required to give the name and residence of the person by whom he is so engaged, under a penalty If it should appear that the plea of a previous engagement was a false one, or that the informa-tion of the name and residence of the person given by the hackman was false, then the hackman

CUIS a penalty of five dollars.
PENALTY FOR DEMANDING ILLEGAL FARE.—The penalty for demanding a higher rate of face for the The Heiress of Haughton, or the Mother's Secret, by the auther of Aubrey Castle, Avon, &c.

Price 37 cents. the sum allowed by law.

Where illegal fare is demanded or received of a stranger, or any person who shall not at the time have resided twelve months in the city, the pen-alty for so doing is double, or ten dollars for each

SLEIGHS .- The rates of fare and all the other conditions, terms, and penalties, prescribed by law for the regulation of backney carriages, apply to all sleighs running for hire within the city of Wash-

DRIVERS.-No person under sixteen years of age s allowed by law to drive any back, cab, or sleigh for hire in this city, under a penalty of five dollars.
How to Vindicate the Law.—Strangers and others arriving in the city by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who shall apply to a hackman for the use of his vehicle and be refused, or who shall be asked and required to any other than the city by the Baltimore and the use of his vehicle and be refused, or who shall be asked and required to any other than the city of the cit be asked and required to pay over and above the legal rates of fare, will observe the number on the hack, and immediately inform the police officer whose duty it is to be in attendance at the depot. That officer will protect the passenger from impo-sition, secure him a back, and prosecute the offending backman.

Any refusal or neglect by the police officer at the will be followed promptly by his dismissal.

Strangers reaching the depot from steambouts or other places from whom illegal fare is demanded, will apply to the police officer in attendance, whose

duty it is to ascertain whether the fare demanded be illegal, and if so, to prosecute the offending hackman.